### FOUR CONDITIONS FOR SOLICITING BY SEALED BIDDING

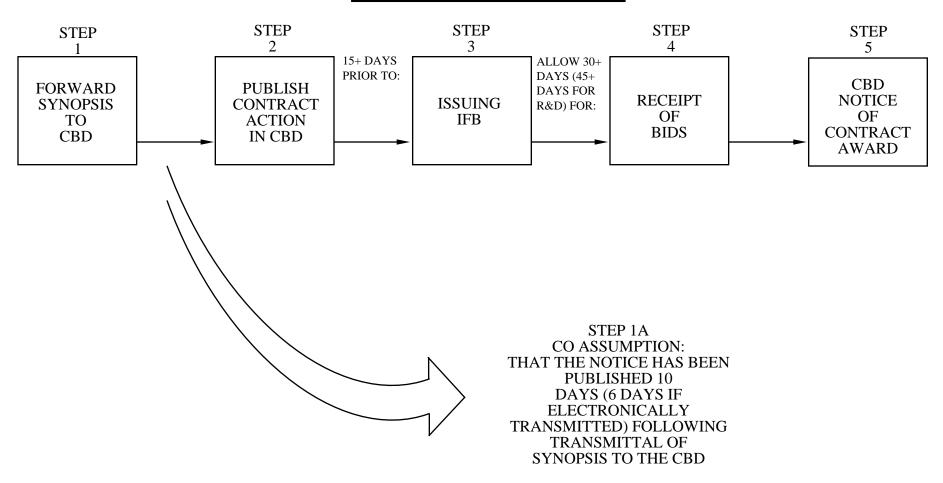
- Adequate time
- Consider price and price-related factors
- Discussions not necessary
- Expectation of adequate competition

# CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH A SYNOPSIS IS REQUIRED

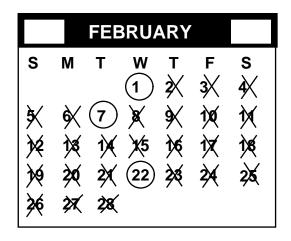
#### If the proposed contract action is:

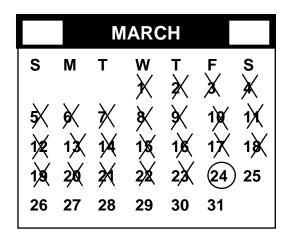
- Expected to exceed \$25,000
  - -contract award
  - -contract modification
- An effort to locate private commercial sources for cost comparison
- Any dollar amount <u>and</u> would be advantageous to the Government

### PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS IN THE CBD



# TIME REQUIREMENTS USING A CALENDAR 1989





Feb 1: Send synopsis to CBD by electronic means.

Feb 7: Assume that synopsis has been published

Feb 22: Issue the IFB

Mar 24: Bid opening date and due date

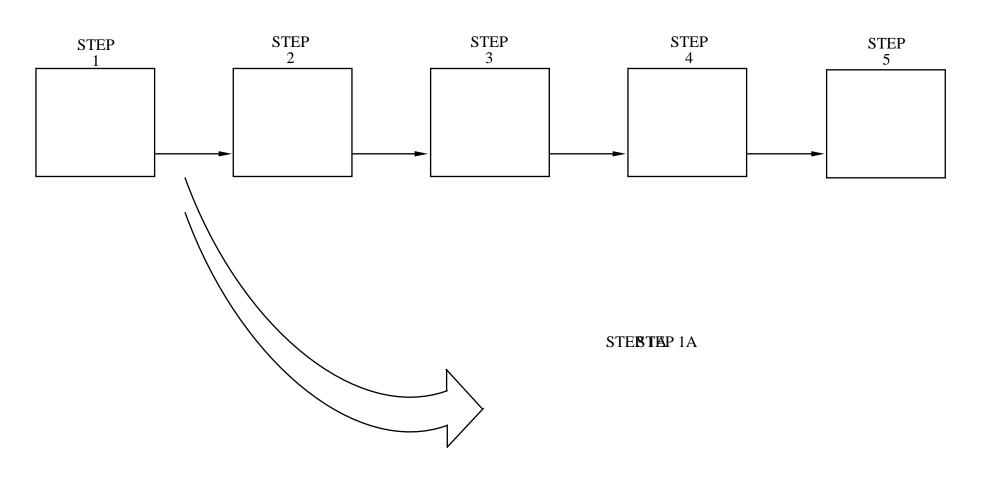
### GENERAL INFORMATION THAT CAN BE RELEASED

- The meaning of a standard clause or provision
- Directions to the bid opening location
- Where to obtain copies of specifications
- Who can attend the bid opening

### INFORMATION NOT TO BE RELEASED

- Additional Specification information
- A clarification or interpretation
- Acceptability of an alternate item
- Proprietary data
- Government Cost Estimate
- Info on another bidder's responsibility
- Number and names of bidders

# PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS IN THE CBD



#### PREPARING THE SF 30

#### Be sure to:

- Include the IFB and amendment number.
- Indicate whether or not bid opening is extended.
- Show the new date and time set for bid opening.

#### PREPARING THE SF 30 (con't)

#### Be sure to:

Show what the amendment does to the IFB.

Put all changes under the appropriate UCF heading.

Attach any new specifications, drawings, etc.

# INCLUDE IN THE CANCELLATION NOTICE

The IFB number

A brief description of the supplies/services cancelled.

Reasons for cancellation.

 A statement that the addressee will be given the opportunity to bid on any future requirements.

### NEGOTIATING IFB's AFTER BID OPENING

If authorized in written determination when:

- No responsive/responsible bids received
- Only one bid received and price reasonableness cannot be determined
- ALL BIDS are at unreasonable prices
- Bids not independently arrived at

#### **FIRM-BID RULE**

A bid remains in competition until expiration of the acceptance period or rejection of the bid.

# **LATE BIDS (FAR 14.304-4)**

#### Document a late bid with:

 A statement of the date, hour of mailing, filing, or delivery

A statement of the date and hour of receipt

#### LATE BIDS (con't)

#### Document a late bid with:

 The determination, including supporting facts, as to whether or not the late bids were considered

 A statement of the disposition of the late bid

 The envelope, or other covering, if the late bid was considered for award

#### BUY AMERICA ACT CRITERIA (FAR 25.102)

- Provides for the use of domestic end products
- To qualify as a domestic end product, the product must be:
  - Unmanufactured, mined or produced in the U.S.
  - Manufactured in the U.S., if the cost of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the U.S. exceeds 50% of the cost of all its components

# EXCEPTIONS TO THE BUY AMERICAN ACT (FAR 25.108)

- Supplies purchased for use outside of the U.S.
- Unreasonable cost of the domestic end product
- Product is not mined, produced, manufactured in the U.S. in sufficient and reasonably available quantities or satisfactory quality
- Purchasing in the U.S. would not be consistent with the public's best interest
- Commissary resale

### DECISION TABLE ON REASONABLENESS OF BID PRICES

CONDITION		<u>ACTION</u>
If the price is:		Then:
Reasonable	<b>&gt;</b>	Determine whether the bid is from a responsible bidder (See Chapter 7)
Unreasonably low	<b>&gt;</b>	Determine whether there has been a mistake in bid (See Chapter 6)
Unreasonably high	_	Reject all bids and cancel the IFB (See Chapter 4)

## FAIR AND REASONABLE PRICES

What is a fair and reasonable price?

Competition exists

Price acceptable to the buyer

Price acceptable to the seller

#### PRICE ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE

- Compare bid prices received in response to the IFB
- Compare prior proposed prices and contract prices for similar items
- Compare competitive published price lists
- Compare proposed prices with Government price estimates
- Compare "yardstick" evaluations

### EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF CLERICAL MISTAKES

Obvious misplacement of a decimal point

Obvious incorrect discounts

Obvious reversal of the price.

Obvious mistake in designation of unit

#### **VERIFICATION OF BIDS**

If you suspect an error, identify it to the bidder

 If you cannot point out a specific error, explain to bidder why he/she should verify the bid

NEVER suggest a specific rewrite or correction

### BASIS FOR SUSPECTING A MISTAKE

#### Advise the bidder, as appropriate:

- About how low his/her bid as compared to others;
- Of important or unusual characteristics of the specifications;
- Of changes in requirements from previous purchases; or
- Of other data proper for disclosure

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR BIDDERS WHO ALLEGE MISTAKES

Alleged mistakes must be in writing

Request withdrawal or correction of the bid

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR BIDDERS WHO ALLEGE MISTAKES (con't)

- Submit any necessary evidence of the mistake to include:
  - Certified copies of worksheets
  - Copies of subcontractor and supplier quotes
  - Published price lists
  - Comparison of line items

#### **GENERAL STANDARDS**

A prospective contractor is responsible if it:

- Is qualified or eligible to receive an award.
- Has a satisfactory record of performance.
- Has the necessary organization, experience, accounting and operational controls, and technical skills.

#### **GENERAL STANDARDS (continued)**

A prospective contractor is responsible if it:

- Has the necessary production, construction, and technical equipment and facilities.
- Has adequate financial resources.
- Is able to comply with the delivery schedule.
- Has a satisfactory record of integrity.

#### SMALL BUSINESS RESPONSIBLITY

#### If Small Business is nonresponsible, CO will:

Withhold contract award; and

- Refer the matter to the SBA Regional Office, except if the small business concern is:
  - Unqualified and ineligible
  - On the "List"

### SBA ACTIONS CONCERNING NONRESPONSIBILITY

- Inform the small business concern of the nonresponsibility determination and the opportunity to apply for a COC.
- Upon receipt of the application, send an SBA teamto visit the concern.
- If a COC is recommended, provide advance notice of the proposed action to the CO.

## JUDGEMENT DECISIONS IN SEALED BIDDING

- Responsiveness
- Mistakes
- Competition
- Reasonable Price
- Responsibility

### CO RESPONSIBILITIES IN SELECTION FOR AWARD

- All requirements of law, executive orders, regulations have been met.
- Multiple award and equal bid procedures have been handled correctly.
- Sufficient funds are available for obligation.

#### REASONS FOR FILE DOCUMENTATION

- Supports the award decision
- Confirms required clearances or approvals obtained
- Defends against protests
- Confirms compliance with regulations.

#### **CONTRACT DISTRIBUTION**

- The contractor (awardee)
- Finance and accounting
- Contract administration (if appropriate)
- The official contract file
- Other offices as prescribed

#### **POSTAWARD NOTIFICATIONS**

- Notify unsuccessful bidders.
- When award is made to other than the low bidder, state the reason for rejection in the notice.

### INFORMATION PROVIDED TO BIDDERS UPON REQUEST

- Name and address of the successful bidder
- The contract price
- The location where a copy of the abstract of bids is available for inspection